

CHESAPEAKE BAY

SHEET No. 4

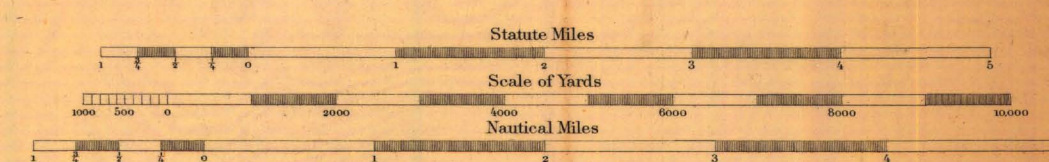
FROM THE POTOMAC RIVER TO THE ENTRANCE TO POCOMOKE SOUND

From a Trigonometrical Survey
under the direction of ADRACHE, Superintendent of the
SURVEY OF THE COAST OF THE UNITED STATES

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Published in 1870

Scale 1:100,000



RAREBK
VK
982
CS
B3
1861
Chart J



SAILING DIRECTIONS

Bound to Baltimore: Coming upon the chart on the channel course with Smith's Point Light Vessel bearing N.W. 1/2 W. 1/2 N. and you will pass a mile and a quarter to the Eastward of the Light Vessel with soundings varying from 7 to 12 fathoms. When about Smith's Point Light Vessel, change course as by chart to N. by W. 1/2 W. and run upon that course in water not deeper than 10 to 12 fathoms, and then according to soundings, ready bottom, until Point Lookout Light Vessel bears West distant 5 miles when haul up to 10 fathoms, and you will pass a mile and a half to the Eastward of the Point Lookout Light Vessel with soundings varying from 7 to 12 fathoms.

If boats, observe that the shore above the Western shore of the Bay is to be generally clear and regular in the soundings; but that the Eastern side has many shoals and flats making well out into the Bay which should be approached with care by a vessel of large draft.

If bound into the Potomac River: When Smith's Point Light Vessel bears South, distant 2 1/2 miles, steer N.W. by W. and run in for the channel course of the river then to be governed by the sailing directions on the chart for the Potomac River.

From Potomac River up the Bay: When in 12 fathoms, Point Lookout Light Vessel North distant 2 1/2 miles, steer N.E. 1/2 E. until Point Lookout Light Vessel bears West, distant 2 1/2 miles, when steer N.E. 1/2 E. until the Point Lookout Light Vessel distant 2 1/2 miles, when haul up the Bay as before directed.

Bound into Beggs's Strait: When in 7 fathoms, Point Lookout Light Vessel North distant 1 mile, steer N. N.E. 1/2 E. until Beggs's Strait Light Vessel bears East distant 1 1/2 miles, when haul up the bar on an E. by N. course. The soundings and bearings are Magnetic, and the distances are in Statistical miles.

LIGHT HOUSES

Name and Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Order	Height	Range
Point Lookout, Md., to Potomac R.	38° 05' 45" N.	75° 55' 45" W.	First	37 ft.	10.5
Point Lookout, Md., to Potomac R.	38° 05' 45" N.	75° 55' 45" W.	Second	30 ft.	10.5
Watts L. on the Thimble Shoal	37° 05' 45" N.	75° 55' 45" W.	Third	45 ft.	12.5

LIGHT VESSELS

Smith's Point Light Vessel marks the head at the mouth of the Potomac river is of Lead color with 2 Flashed Lights 15 and 30 feet above the level of the sea, visible 11 nautical miles. Fog Bell and Horn.

Point Lookout Light Vessel is the entrance to the Potomac river is of Green color with Flashed Light 30 feet above the level of the sea, visible 11 nautical miles. Fog Bell and Horn.

TIDES

Time of High Water	Time of Low Water	Time of Spring Tides	Time of Neap Tides
High Water	Low Water	Spring Tides	Neap Tides
High Water	Low Water	Spring Tides	Neap Tides
High Water	Low Water	Spring Tides	Neap Tides
High Water	Low Water	Spring Tides	Neap Tides
High Water	Low Water	Spring Tides	Neap Tides
High Water	Low Water	Spring Tides	Neap Tides
High Water	Low Water	Spring Tides	Neap Tides
High Water	Low Water	Spring Tides	Neap Tides
High Water	Low Water	Spring Tides	Neap Tides

For Tidal Currents see Table on Sheet of Chesapeake No. 3.

The soundings are expressed in feet to 10 feet or within the soundings, and above the depth at mean low water the place of reference. The soundings below the depth at mean low water are given in fathoms. The soundings are given in fathoms only on the map. They are selected from the numerous soundings taken by the survey, as to represent the figure of the bottom.

The topography is given in the form of a plan of the coast, showing the position of the land, the position of the water, and the position of the soundings.

The hydrography is given in the form of a plan of the coast, showing the position of the land, the position of the water, and the position of the soundings.

The position of the land is given in the form of a plan of the coast, showing the position of the land, the position of the water, and the position of the soundings.

The position of the water is given in the form of a plan of the coast, showing the position of the land, the position of the water, and the position of the soundings.

The position of the soundings is given in the form of a plan of the coast, showing the position of the land, the position of the water, and the position of the soundings.

Abbreviations used in the bottom of this Map

Abbreviations	Meaning	Meaning	Meaning
R. for Road	for the Road	for the Road	for the Road
S. for Sound	for the Sound	for the Sound	for the Sound
G. for Ground	for the Ground	for the Ground	for the Ground
Sh. for Shallow	for the Shallow	for the Shallow	for the Shallow
F. for Fathom	for the Fathom	for the Fathom	for the Fathom
Sp. for Spindle	for the Spindle	for the Spindle	for the Spindle
C. for Cape	for the Cape	for the Cape	for the Cape

Note: The principal materials and their qualities are represented by larger letters than the subordinates.